UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Logistics Operations School
Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
Training Command
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E401

STUDENT OUTLINE

MIMMS OUTPUT REPORTS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Terminal Learning Objectives:

a. Given the billet of maintenance management specialist, applicable maintenance management output reports, and the references, review maintenance management reports, to ensure the accuracy of the reports by detecting and correcting error trends and initiating corrective action.

b. Given the billet of maintenance management specialist, a Table of Authorized Material (TAM) Report, and the references, monitor the unit TAM Report, to ensure trends are identified in maintenance reporting.

2. Enabling Learning Objectives:

a. Given the billet of maintenance management specialist, applicable maintenance management output reports, AIS software, and the references:

(1) Identify the purpose and content of the output reports, per the references.

(2) Review the accuracy of the maintenance management reports against the DPR, per the references.

(3) Validate the Daily Transaction Listing (DTL) against the DPR, per the references.

(4) Correct the discrepancies found in the maintenance management reports, per the references.

(5) Determine error trends in unit maintenance reporting, per the references.

b. Given the billet of maintenance management specialist, a Table of Authorized Materiel (TAM), and the references:

(1) Verify the job status, per the reference.

(2) Verify the deadline status, per the references.

OUTLINE

1. DAILY TRANSACTION LISTING (DTL)

a. Description. This report will provide visibility of input transactions, which were accepted into the MIMMS daily cycle or rejected because of errors.

(1) The transactions will be presented on the report in the identical format that they were entered into the system. Additionally, the report will display transactions, which were system generated in response to other MIMMS or SASSY (ATLASS) related input.

(2) This report is divided into three sections:

(a) Transactions processed with no errors.

(b) Transactions processed with non-critical errors.

(c) Transactions that did not process.

(3) When input, transactions will print in the applicable section. For transactions, which did not process correctly, an Error Code will be printed to the immediate right of the reflected input. The Error Code will provide you with the specific element(s) in which the error exists and indicates the type of error within that field.

(a) Any associated transaction submitted with a 0, T, or 0T transaction will be rejected if a fatal error appears on the 0, T, or 0/T transaction.

(b) A 4 transaction rejected for a document number will cause rejections for the associated 5, 7, and/or 8 transactions.

b. Use. The Daily Transaction Listing is used to validate the unit's input to MIMMS.

(1) This is accomplished by matching the previous day's input data to the transaction on the DTL.

(2) The unit’s MMO will monitor this report to ensure that prompt resubmission of corrected transactions is accomplished by the Maintenance or Supply Section.

(3) Transactions listed under "Transactions that Did Not Process" must be corrected prior to subsequent transactions for that ERO being entered into the system.

(4) The MMO should look for common rejects and conduct appropriate training within commodities/units.

(5) Every effort should be made to ensure that the DTL’s are promptly forwarded to the cognizant supply and/or maintenance sections responsible for resubmission of the corrected input. When possible, corrected resubmissions should be made to the next day’s cycle.

c. Legend. The DTL contains each input transaction. Refer to chapter 6 of UM 4790-5 for an explanation of each input.

d. Error Codes. Error codes are assigned one of two criticality indicators, as identified in chapter 24 of UM 4790-5:

(1) Critical Transaction Rejected. Processing detected an error in a critical control field that may cause erroneous data to be generated for interfacing systems or master file updating. The transaction is not passed into the update process and is displayed on the Daily Transaction Listing with the associated critical error.

(2) Non-critical Field Error. Processing has determined that information in a field is erroneous; however, the transaction can still be processed during a later cycle. The transaction is passed into the update process and is displayed on the Daily Transaction Listing with the associated non-critical error.

2. DAILY PROCESS REPORT (DPR)

a. Description. This report provides maintenance managers at all levels visibility of active EROs in their shops.

(1) ERO's which have had action taken will be indicated by two asterisks (**) to the left of the ERO number.

(2) The parts charge is cumulative, increasing whenever an 8 card (receipt) is processed.

(3) The job status field is capable of presenting up to ten history entries. Any quantity over ten will cause the oldest status to drop from the record.

(4) The following data elements will print only upon submission of a 9 transaction:

(a) Closed Date

(b) Job Status

(c) Civilian Labor Charge

(d) Military Labor Hours

(e) Parts Charge

(5) Supply status on this report is normally entered automatically from SASSY (ATLASS) and MILSTRIP input. The ability to enter manual status is available using the MIMMS 7 transaction.

(6) Frequently, a 4 transaction will process through MIMMS but will edit out of SASSY (ATLASS) and not get a reject. When this occurs, the DPR will portray the part requirement; but there will be no supply status shown.

b. Use - The information on this report provides the complete history of an item in the maintenance cycle.

(1) Distribution of this report should be to the shop section level and the unit MMO.

(2) Information for each open ERO is presented in ERO sequence.

(3) The first two lines for each ERO present basic identification data and current maintenance status.

(4) The third line for each ERO is a listing of repair parts requirements and the supply action to date on these requirements. The MMO can quickly see the outstanding requirements and their current statuses. This information can also be used to verify that priorities of maintenance are in agreement with repair parts requirements.

(5) Situations can also be spotted where maintenance activities have added on parts, which may indicate poor initial inspection. Repeat parts can be identified which may indicate that parts previously received have been applied elsewhere, the initial inspection was faulty, parts previously received were faulty or damaged, or that the mechanic lost the part during installation.

(6) Additionally, the misuse of category codes, priorities, and NMCS/ANMCS indicators is recognizable. The MMO can identify parts which have long lead-times based on current status and take action to expedite.

(7) This report is a tool, which maintenance management personnel can use to conduct the SASSY additional demand reconciliation.

(8) For specific information on reconciliation, refer to the current editions of MCO P4790.2 and UM 4400-124.

(9) Via submission of a T transaction, the MMO can identify the parts on requisition at a different echelon of maintenance for an item of equipment.

(10) Finally, upon closeout, the MMO can see the labor and material resources expended for a given ERO.

c. Legend - Data is portrayed on the report as follows:

(1) First Line

(a) ERO - This column displays the equipment repair order number.

(b) TAM - This column displays the table of authorized materiel control number of the equipment undergoing maintenance.

(c) ID - This column displays the identification number of the equipment undergoing maintenance.

(d) SERIAL# - This column displays the USMC/ manufacturer's serial number of the equipment undergoing maintenance.

(e) JON - This column displays the account number to which the cost of maintenance is to be charged.

(f) CAT - This column displays a code, which identifies the category of the equipment undergoing maintenance. This code is used in the production of equipment readiness transactions. Category codes are contained in chapter 24, paragraph 24.4.

(g) RDD - This column displays the required delivery date. A date entered in this field indicates the equipment's criticality to the unit and will specify the date on which the unit requires the equipment. If this date cannot be met, an ORF exchange may be required or requested.

(h) PRI - This column displays the priority of need of the equipment having maintenance performed.

(i) NSN-IN-MAINT - This column displays the national stock number (NSN) of the equipment having maintenance performed.

(j) NOMEN - This column displays the noun name of the equipment having maintenance performed.

(k) DCD - This column displays the deadline control date. The date on which, the equipment was actually deadlined.

(l) DRIS - This column displays the date received in shop. The date on which, the equipment was received in the shop performing the maintenance.

(m) JOB-ID - This column displays the job identification code. A code, which best describes the maintenance action being performed. Job identification codes are contained in chapter 24, paragraph 24.8.

(n) ORF - This column displays the operational readiness float indicator. A code of Y in this field indicates that the unit desires an ORF replacement item. If an ORF exchange is required, the RDD must also have been entered. A code of N indicates an ORF replacement item is not desired.

(o) EOT - This column displays the equipment operation time code. The code, extracted from the ID standards file, identifies the primary operating mode for the item of equipment such as miles, hours, days, or rounds.

(p) CLOS - This column displays the close flag. A code of NO indicates that the ID number/serial number of the record did not match an NSN/serial number on the SASSY reporting unit allowance file (RUAF). The record cannot be closed until this flag is removed by corrective action. Blank indicates either a match or no edit.

(2) Second Line

(a) AWTG-STAT - This column indicates the status of the equipment prior to being inducted into the maintenance cycle or once maintenance has been completed.

(b) DEST-AAC - This column displays the destination AAC to which the equipment is being evacuated for repairs.

(c) JOB-STATUS - This column reflects the actions, which have occurred on the equipment and the date each action was initiated. The job status codes, which initiate these entries, are contained in chapter 24, paragraph 24.3.

(d) PARTS CHARGE - This column displays the accumulated parts charges for those parts, which have been obtained. Non-system parts charges are input via the 9 transactions. SASSY parts charges are computed during system processing.

(e) ECH - This column displays the echelon of maintenance. These codes indicate the echelon performing the required maintenance such as 1 or 2 (organic), 3 or 4 (intermediate).

(f) QTY - This column displays the quantity of equipment undergoing maintenance.

(g) X-EROS - This column displays two Intershop/ interechelon EROs for an item of equipment. These ERO numbers reference EROs of different maintenance activities.

(h) MARES/DATE - This column displays the MARES logistics readiness indicator. A machine-generated code which identifies the type of LM2 readiness transaction that has been prepared for an ERO and the date of the transaction.

(i) DEFECT - This column displays the interpretation of the defect code used in the input transaction. The first part of the interpretation relates to the first character of the defect code, and the second part of the interpretation relates to the second and third characters of the defect code. Defect codes are contained in chapter 24, paragraph 24.2.

(j) DDL - This column displays days deadlined. The total number of days the equipment has been deadlined. This is the sum of the current processing date minus the DCD or the accumulated category M days deadlined.

(k) DIS - This column displays days in shop. The total number of days the equipment has been in the maintenance shop. This is the sum of the current processing date minus the DRIS.

(l) OWNER - This column displays the activity address code of the unit, which owns the equipment.

(3) Third Line

(a) RCVD - This column serves two purposes. First, when an item has been received and the receipt processed, the date of receipt will be posted. Second, when a cancellation request has been inducted for an item, the letters CANC will be posted. If the column is blank, it indicates the parts record is open.

(b) DOCUMENT# - This column displays the unit document number used for repair parts requisitioned or the applicable modification instruction number. When a secondary reparable is issued over the counter to the customer by the maintenance float, the document number of the maintenance float will be reflected. When a secondary reparable is back ordered to the customer by the maintenance float, the document number of the using unit will be reflected.

(c) U/I - This column displays the unit of issue of the item requisitioned.

(d) OTY - This column displays the quantity of materiel requisitioned.

(e) PRI - This column displays the priority of the requisition. The priority of the requisition may not exceed the priority of the ERO; however, parts may be requisitioned on a lower priority. In other words, if the priority of the ERO is 06 and parts are on order, there should be at least one priority 06 parts on requisition. This does not preclude the requisitioning of lower priority parts on a priority 06 ERO.

(f) PART-NSN - This column displays the national stock number (NSN) or local stock number (LSN) of the part requisitioned.

(g) PART-NAME - This column displays the nomenclature of the item requisitioned.

(h) STAT - This column displays the current status on the requisition. The status code is a two-digit code, which indicates the status of the requisition at the supply source. When shipping status has been provided to the unit, the mode of shipment code will be reflected. The mode of shipment code is a one-digit code that identifies the means by which the item is being shipped to the unit. Supply status and mode of shipment codes are contained in UM 4400-124.

(i) DIC/EXC - This column displays the type of status being provided. The type of status is identified by a document identifier code (DIC). DIC’s in the AE series identify the status as automatic supply status. DIC’s in the AS series identify the status as automatic shipment status. Codes in the B series will also appear. These are SASSY exception codes. An exception is generated when a transaction processes against the unit's loaded unit balance file (LUBF) and conditions were present, which caused the exception to be created. When a transaction fails to pass the master edit process in SASSY and is rejected from processing, the letters REJ are entered. DICs and exception codes are contained in UM 4400-124.

(j) NMCS - This column displays the not mission capable supply indicator which is a code that indicates that the materiel requisitioned is for a mission-essential item which is deadlined for lack of the specific materiel or is anticipated to be deadlined in the near future if the materiel is not received. An N indicates NMCS, E indicates anticipated NMCS, and 9 indicates items requiring expedited handling.

(k) LKH - This column identifies the last known holder of the transaction. The routing identifier codes for last known holders are contained in the current edition of UM 4400-71. When the LKH is identified as FLT, it indicates that the maintenance float is the supply source for the item.

(l) ADV - This column displays the advice code. MIMMS advice codes identify information relative to the processing of the requisition and are not input to the supply system. MIMMS advice codes are contained in the legend for the 4 (parts) transaction contained in chapter 6. SASSY advice codes are contained in UM 4400-124.

3. WEEKLY MATERIAL REPORT

a. Description: This report consists of a listing in document number sequence of all outstanding repair part requisitions for open EROs on the Master ERO file.

(1) Upon concurrence of all supported Major commands, the MISCO may change sort sequence to sort in National Stock Number (NSN) sequence.

(2) This report contains current supply status information as well as the document and ERO numbers to which each NSN applies.

b. Use. This report may be used to indicate trends in faulty parts, the need for Quality Deficiency Reports (QDRs), changes in repair procedures, and supply problems by analysis of the requisition.

(1) It also provides a general idea of the volume of particular parts by a specific NSN and whether or not these parts are seriously hindering the repairs.

(a) For example, excessive quantities of the same NSN on order could indicate a faulty part or faulty maintenance procedures.

(b) Excessive delays in receiving the requisitioned repair part might indicate a need to check on stockage criteria.

(2) If a requisitioned item does not appear on this report, it probably never processed through MIMMS into SASSY; thus, this report can also act as a weekly check on the Daily Transaction Listing.

(3) Properly used in conjunction with the DPR, this report will assist in the reconciliation and validation process between the maintenance and supply elements of the unit.

c. Legend – Data portrayed on the report as follows:

(1) NATIONAL-STOCK-NUM – This column displays the National Stock Number (NSN) of the item(s) on the requisition.

(2) DOCUMENT NUMBER – This column displays the document number assigned to the requisition for the item.

(3) UI – This column displays the unit of issue of the NSN.

(4) QTY – This column displays the quantity of the item on the requisition.

(5) PRI – This column displays the priority assigned to the requisition.

(6) ADV – This column displays the Advice Code on the requisition if one was entered.

(7) NMCS – This column displays the Not Mission Capable Supply Indicator Code if one was entered on the requisition.

(8) LKH – This column displays the RIC for the Last Known Holder of the requisition, which is providing the supply status on the requisition. Supply Source RICs are contained in the UM 4400-71.

(9) STAT – This column displays the current supply status of the requisition. Supply Status Codes are contained in the UM 4400-124.

(10) DATE – This column displays the consecutive day of the year on which the status transaction posted to the records at the SMU.

(11) TYPE – This column displays the type of status being provided by the supply source such as DIC AE1 (normal status) or AS1 (shipping status.

(12) D-ST – This column displays the number of days, which have elapsed between the date the status posted to the SASSY records and the current process date of this report.

(13) PART NAME – This column displays the nomenclature of the item on requisition.

(14) ERO – This column displays the Equipment Repair Order Number under which the item was requisitioned.

4. WEEKLY MAINTENANCE EXCEPTION REPORT

a. Description. This report is designed to focus on pending supply and maintenance actions with discrepancies, which require immediate attention and management decision. This information is printed on the report in narrative format. A similarly formatted report is produced on a monthly basis.

b. Use. This report frees the Commander and management personnel from the detailed evaluation of several pages of reports by locating discrepancies or trend areas requiring attention.

(1) It pinpoints specific ERO numbers and supply document numbers where problems exist.

(2) A weekly comparison of two or three consecutive reports can help determine personnel and procedural problems and aid in determining the necessary corrective action.

(3) In essence, this Exception Report allows for quick crosschecks against other Maintenance Production Reports.

5. WEEKLY OWNING UNIT TAM REPORT

a. Description. This report will be produced weekly in TAMCN sequence with a break in the report for each type and commodity designator. It includes active EROs at intermediate maintenance as well as organizational maintenance with the latest job status displayed.

b. Use. The unit maintenance personnel may use this report to identify trends by commodity, echelon, days on deadline, or job status.

(1) The information concerning EROs at intermediate maintenance allows the MMO to see the current status of equipment undergoing repair at a higher echelon.

(2) This report can be broken down by TAMCN and distributed to the unit's respective commodity managers.

(3) Whenever the local ERO on this report indicates job status EVC HECH, the unit's MMO may see if an echelon ERO exists. If not, the unit's MMO should check for the following:

(a) If the job status is wrong;

(b) If there is difficulty in getting the equipment to the higher echelon shop;

(c) If higher echelon refused it; or

(d) If higher echelon ran an O/A instead of the O/T and T transactions.

c. Legend – Data is portrayed on the report as follows:

(1) TAM – This column displays the Activity Address Code of the unit, which owns the equipment.

(2) OWNER – This column displays the Activity Address Code of the unit, which owns the equipment.

(3) SERIAL–NO – This column displays the USMC Manufacturer's Serial Number of the equipment undergoing maintenance.

(4) ID NO – This column displays the Item Identification Number of the equipment undergoing maintenance.

(5) CLOSE FLAG – This column display the close flag. A code of NO indicates that the ID number/serial number of the record did not match to an NSN/serial number on the reporting Unit Allowance File. The record cannot be closed until this flag is removed by corrective action. Blank indicates either a match of no edit.

(6) NOMENCLATURE – This column displays the item name of the equipment maintenance performed.

(7) QTY – This column displays the quantity of items undergoing maintenance on the ERO.

(8) PRI – This column displays the priority of need of the equipment having maintenance performed.

(9) CAT – This column displays a code, which identifies the category of the equipment undergoing maintenance. This code is used in the production of equipment readiness transaction. Category Codes are contained in Chapter 24, paragraph 24.4.

(10) ECH – This column displays the Echelon of Maintenance Code, which indicates the echelon performing the required maintenance.

(11) DEFECT – This column displays the specific maintenance problems of the equipment undergoing repair. Defect Codes are contained in Chapter 24, paragraph 24.2.

(12) JOB STATUS – This column reflects the latest action and the date this action was initiated. Job Status Codes, which initiates these entries, are contained in Chapter 24, paragraph 24.3.

(13) RDD – This column displays the Required Delivery Date.

(14) DDL – This column displays the total number of days the equipment has been deadlined. This is the sum of the current processing date minus the deadline control date, or cat M accumulated days deadlined.

(15) DIS – This column displays the total number of days the equipment has been in the maintenance shop. This us the sum of the current processing date minus the date received in shop.

(16) MIL-IND – This column displays the MARES Logistics Readiness Indicator Code, which identifies the type of LM2 transaction that has been prepared for the ERO.

(17) ERO – This column displays the maintenance shop's Equipment Repair Order Number under which equipment is undergoing maintenance.

6. MIMMS LM2 UNIT REPORT

a. Description – This is a report listing each readiness reportable TAMCN and the quantity authorized, possessed, and excess.

(1) A negative statement is provided when no equipment is reported deadlined for that TAMCN.

(2) On all deadlined items the serial number, ID number, date deadlined, date of present condition (NMCM, NMCS, or transit), echelon of maintenance, present equipment holder, days in present condition, and ERO number are printed.

(3) Any remarks submitted on a TAMCN via a RM4 card are printed.

(4) Below the TAMCN listings, totals of authorized, possessed, excess, and deadlined quantities are printed.

(5) At the end of the report, S (Supply) and R (Readiness) ratings for Pacing and End Items are printed.

(6) Manual asset transactions are the data source for the authorized and possessed quantities, Master ERO File for deadline status and serial number, TAM File for readiness-reportable TAMCN and nomenclature, and Audit file for Owning Unit’s UIC.

b. Use – This report is a tool for the commander, S-4, and MMO to quickly review the Command’s readiness status and to identify problem areas.

(1) When used with the Command’s Monthly Maintenance Exception Report, it is a means to quickly identify problems and adverse trends.

(2) This report provides direction to specific sections of the more detailed Unit TAM and Daily Process Reports when developing actions to correct problems.

c. Legend

(1) TAM - This column displays the Table of Authorized Materiel Control Number (TAMCN) of the equipment belonging to the unit.

(2) TAM NOMENCLATURE – This column displays the noun name of the equipment belonging to the unit.

(3) REPT AUTH – This column displays the reported amount of equipment for each TAMCN authorized the unit by Table of Equipment (T/E) and/or special allowances.

(4) REPT POSS – This column displays the reported amount of equipment for each TAMCN, which the unit has on hand. This should equal the number of items, which are listed on the organization's property account regardless of location or condition.

(5) EXCESS QTY – This column displays the amount of equipment for each TAMCN, which the unit has on hand over the amount authorized. If the amount of equipment is equal to or less than the amount authorized, then this column will be blank.

(6) DEADLINED EQUIP – This column displays the serial number and ID number of the deadlined equipment.

(7) ORIGINAL DATE-DL – This column displays the date in calendar year/Julian date format on which the item was deadlined.

(8) DATE-OF-PRES-COND - This column displays the date on which the present readiness condition of the item was reported (NMCS, NMCM, or TRAN).

(9) PRES COND – This column displays the present readiness posture (NMCS, NMCM, or TRAN). If items are not deadlined, this column is left blank.

(10) PRES EOM – This column displays the present echelon of maintenance that the equipment is in.

(11) PRES-HOLDER – This column displays the equipment owner UAC or the destination UAC if EVAC TO HECH. The numbers 666666 will appear when the equipment is being repaired by an activity, which does not report through MIMMS, i.e., civilian contractors.

(12) STAT – This column displays the number of days that the equipment has been at the present maintenance posture (NMCS, NMCM, or TRAN).

(13) ERO NO – This column displays the Equipment Repair Order Number under which the item of equipment was inducted tin the maintenance cycle. If EVAC TO HECH, the supporting activity's ERO will be listed.

(14) TOTAL EXCESS QTY – This column displays the sum of all excess quantities listed in the EXCESS QTY Column.

(15) PACING ITEM S RATING – This column displays the percent of the total authorized that is on hand after subtracting total excesses. This is only for pacing items. If no pacing items are authorized, then this field will be blank.

(16) PACING ITEM R RATING – This column displays the percent of the total authorized that is mission capable. However, the number mission capable for any one TAMCN will not exceed the number authorized. This is only for pacing items. If no Pacing Items are authorized, then this field will be blank.

(17) END ITEM S RATING – This column displays the percent of the total authorized that is on hand after subtracting total excesses. This is only for readiness-reportable items that are not pacing items.

(18) END ITEM R RATING – This column displays the percent of the total authorized that are mission capable. However, the number mission capable for any TAMCN will not exceed the number authorized. This is only for readiness-reportable items that are not pacing items.

7. FMSS REPORTS CHART. A chart listing all FMSS reports by title, frequency and primary and alternate user can be found in MCO P4790.2_, page G-8.

REFERENCES:

1. MCBul 3000
2. MCO P4790.2_
3. UM 4790-5